

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889. bendon office of THE SUR, Hotel Victoria, Northum-cland avenue. Address AETHUR BEISSANE, sole repre-nentive in London.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. ed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock

Is He Ahead of His Party?

Postmaster-General WANAMAKER delivifed a discourse in Philadelphia on Sunday n favor of the Prohibitionist constitutional pandment which is now pending before the sople of Pennsylvania. No Prohibitionist s ever gone further than Mr. WANAMAKER n this discourse. "Yote for prohibition," said, "and you will be voting for GoD, order, for religion, and for the highest or order, for rengion, and for the inglies. difficult to get liquor as it is to get poison."

When Mr. WANAMAKER takes this attitude he speaks not only for himself but for the administration of which he is a member. Unless the President takes an early occasion to announce a different view of the subject he will be himself enrolled as a Prohibitionist through this declaration of his Postmaster-General. If that gentleman were still only a citizen and merchant of Philadelphia his advocacy of prohibition would bind nobody but himself; and even now Gen. Habrison may assert for his Administration and for the Republican party a different and a less extreme doctrine. But if the President is to make any such definition of his views, he must make it promptly or he will necessarily be held by the country to be in agreement with the ideas and the purposes of last Bunday's speech.

As yet the Republican party has not adopted the policy of the Prohibitionists, but has rather given its adhesion to the system of high license as the best means of regulating the liquor traffic. Respecting this system the Postmaster-General expresses himself with contempt. He will not have license of any sort. "License means," he says, "that the city, the State, and the saloon keeper may go into partnership to ruin men, to build up jails, almshouses, hospitals, and houses of correction, and to keep up the taxes." To this attitude toward the license system, condemning indiscriminately high license and low, Mr. WANAMAKEB's speech commits, as we have said, the President and the Administration unless it be promptly and authoritatively disclaimed. But it does not commit the Republican party. A party has a right to speak for itself on every such question irrespective of the views and utterances of those it has put in authority. No

would go as far in this direction as he does. The theory of prohibition is becoming more and more pressing and momentous, and if the Republicans of Pennsylvania put into the Constitution of that State the prohibitionist amendment which Mr. WANAMAKER so earnestly champions, the question will be likely to gain in importance throughout the country until it may come to be a controlling issue in the Federal elections.

doubt a great many Republicans share the

entiments of the Postmaster-General; but hitherto there has been no evidence that either

the managers or the masses of the party

Jefferson's Birthday.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth of THOMAS JEFFERSON. Occurring as it does few days before the Washington centenhial, it is this year invested with more than usual interest and importance. Never has the necessity of a revived interest in the precepts and teachings of the great founder of the Democracy been more urgent than now, when we see on one hand the splendid re suits achieved by the Democracy where these principles have been faithfully observed by the party, and on the other the deplorable political disaster which followed their abandonment.

When JEFFERSON enunciated the princies of Democracy he laid not only the founflations of a great political party, but he rected at the same time the whole support ng fabric of the American Government The master spirit which uttered the truths of Democratic doctrine in his memorable inugural, had previously drawn up the Declaration of Independence. Thus it is that, while other parties in the history of the na tion have arisen as exigencies presented themselves, and have become obliterated when the conditions which called them into being ceased to exist, the Democratic party, born simultaneously with the nation itself, has survived every diser. As long as the form and substance of popular government continues, it must emain the permanent, predominating party of the people. It is only when the Demo bratic party has avoided vital and essential principles in order to champion crank nodons, to defend gross abuses, or to espous brazy ideas, that it has placed the weapons for its defeat in the hands of its opponents.

THOMAS JEFFERSON himself defined, in his

inaugural address, the principles of the great party of which he remained during his lifetime the matchless and unrivalled chief The great leaders of Demogracy, many of them now dead and gone, who succeeded him, have preserved in speech, in legislation, and in their official acts the essential spirit of his teachings. The vital, pervasive, es-sential principle of Jeffersonian Democracy s the absolute equality of all men before the aws of their own making, and the political truth that the powers of government amahate from the people themselves, and are merely delegated to public officers, who are the instruments of the people's purposes, the agents and servants of their will. All power being vested in the people, those to whom they delegate its exise are not possessed of any providential commission to manage or reform humanity, but only to serve it. No man can hol loe as a Democrat, and be a Democrat who seeks to exalt himself above those who have chosen him, or to impair their rights o restrict their suffrage, to foster class dis inctions among them, or to oppose their

will once expressed and declared. It is the Democratic theory, and it was the Jeffersonian idea, that the foundation of good government in the United States is ocal self-government. THOMAS JEFFERSON was the original American home ruler. He did not believe in appointed boards, or competitive examinations, but preferred rather to trust to the people the selection of their servants. He believed sincerely that the least government was the best government, and he cherished throughout his life an abidng, unwavering faith in the patriotism, in-

A strict Democrat, he was opposed to the recognition of any classes, the granting of any privileges or immunities, the wasteful expenditure of the people's money for puroses not justified by the Constitution the enactment of laws to vex and harass the thousands in order to punish or convert the few to the trappings, phrases, and traditions of monarchical lands, and to the interfering of the Government with matters which did not in any wise concern it.

alligence, and wisdom of the people.

He did not recognize the claim that any person could have an hereditary right to public office. He did not consider that the President of the United States was greater or more important than the which elected him to that post. He bowed with deference to the powers of Congress and sent it no vetoes. He was not inclined to put political opponents in office, or to keep in office men without a party. Neither did he appoint his own personal friends or relatives. "I never appointed s relation to office," he said, " and that merely because I never saw a case in which some one did not offer better qualified."

It was said truly of Thomas JEFFERSON that the people never lost faith in him, because he never lost faith in them. The principles of Democracy which he enunciated, and to which he conformed in his official life as Congressman, Governor, and President, continue to be cherished by all true Democrats, though more than a century has passed since their declaration:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected."

Sapodilla Scruggs Returns to the Tropics

How the old heroes and orators and poets and miscellaneous celebrities of the Republican party are blossoming forth again under the warm sun of HARRISON! Even SCRUGGS the interesting but almost forgotten Saro-DILLA-turns up once more with a ticket to Caracas in his inside pocket, and a duly signed and certified commission to write literature for the next four years for the archives of the State Department.

This American diplomatist enjoyed in his time a well-deserved reputation as the foremost prose poet in the service. His despatches were wonders of word painting. His official rhetoric was as rosy golden as the sunset light that lingers on the snowclad peaks of his beloved Cordilleras. No other Minister that ever represented the United States abroad, with perhaps the single exception of the Hon. J. MEREDITH READ, could approach the Hon. SAPODILLA SCRUGGS in the mastery of a magical style. MEREDITH READ'S gentus was for descriptions of social life under the gorgeous but intensely artificial conditions of court etiquette. Sapodilla Schuggs wrote of nature in her most majestic moods, and his descriptions of mountain scenery remain unequalled and unrivalled in diplomatic literature. He is going back to the tropics, and the marvellous pen will soon be at work again. It would be rank injustice to allow him to depart without some reference to his previous achievements for the benefit of a new generation of American citizens. Those who will take the trouble to procur

from Washington the several numbers that constitute volumes IX. and X. of the State Department's Consular Reports will find therein SCRUGGS in all his glory. He had returned to Colombia after an interim of some years spent in the less congenial clime of Chin-Kiang, China. He started from Honda, on the Magdalena River, to cross the mounteins to Bogota. He informed Mr. FRELING HUYSEN that he "srose at 6 o'clock, took a light breakfast of chocolate and bread, and was on his way by 7." We can quote only

a few passages of his account of the journey: "As the traveller ascends the spur of the eastern Cor larly clear, pure, and exhilarating, and he breather more deeply and easily. The senses are no longer op reased by the sultry heats and intoxicating of the valley; the limbs recover their wonted elasticity and the mind seems more clear and active."

In this state of mental clairvoyance and leg elasticity, Sapodilla Schuggs surveyed "the dish-shaped valley of Guaduas fringed with luxuriant foliage and virgin forests, where reposes the parochial village with its church steeples reaching upward as if in feeble imitation of the adjacent mountain peaks." He went on, up and up, and then down and down:

"At one time the traveller is according a dizzy steep by a sort of rustic stairway hewn into the rock-ribbe mountain, when the air reminds him of a chilly Novem region of the plantain and the banana, where th er never ends, and the rank crops of fruits and anuary to December.
"On the bleak creats he encounters neither tree no

shrub; a few blades of sedge and the flitting of a few sparrows give the only evidences of vegetable or animal life; while in the deep valley just below the dense groves of cottonwoods and palms are alive with bird rich and varied plumage, and the air seems leade foral perfumes until the senses fairly ache with their sweetness."

Then, says Mr. Scauges, "we dismiss our faithful mule, and take the coach-omnibus for the cities of the plain ?"

"Within thirty minutes we are greated by the clear bright rays of perpetual spring. The ripening wheat fields fringed by primroses and perennial flowers, alternated by green pastures filled with sleek herds of sheep and eastle, afford a landscape worthy of the

artist's pencil or the poet's enthusiasm." To the ears of SAPODILLA SCRUGGE the dialect of the Bogotans was "a near ap proach to the rich and sonorous Castillan once so liquid and harmonious in postry an song, and so majestic and persussive in the forum." He noted likewise that they "raised very good cabbages." But the heart of BAPODILLA was in the mountains, and from time to time he left his official post to procure new material for letters to the Secretary of State. We have room for only one more specimen of Mr. Schwage's descriptions:

"Perhaps the most unique display of Andean scener is found a few miles north of the Ecnadorian boundary Here the Cordilleras combine in one dizzy ridge befor spreading out into three distinct ranges. One of these bending to the northwest and lowering its creat as it passes the narrow isthmus loses its grandeuronly in the icy plains of Alaska. The central range, running northward, culminates in Mount Tolima, the highest peal north of the equator, and soon disappears in the blue waters of the Caribbean; while the third, or easters chain, turning to the right and dipping gracefully toward the rising sun, noids in its lap, at an altitude of nearly two miles above the sea level, the magnificer plain on which is situated the Colombian capital."

Is there any wonder that, after reading SAPODILLA SCRUGGS'S official reports of tropical scenery, Queen VIOTORIA should have hastened to send him a silver inkstand This tribute of royalty to descriptive genius would never have been known had not Mr. Schuggs conscientiously applied to Congress to pass a law authorizing him to secept the inkstand. There was a debate in the House on the subject, and page 1.780 of volume 4 of the Congressional Record shows that there were statesmen envious and illiberal enough to oppose the Schuggs Inkstand bill on the ground that Sapodilla had done nothing to entitle him to such an honor. In fact, strange as it may appear, SCRUGGS and the Queen and the Queen's inkstand were indefinitely postponed, without a

single dissenting voice in Congress! The great event in the Hon. WILLIAM SAPODILLA SCRUGGS'S diplomatic career occurred during his first mission to Bogota, and the circumstances led to his recall from

that post. We are sorry to present the nar rative not in the mellifluous periods of Mr. Scauges's own rhetoric, but in the harsh, saw-like phrases of a political enemy of his in Georgia. The quotation is from the Macon Telegraph and Messenger:

"One day there was a religious ceremony in Rogota. This furtive countenance, protuberant paunch, and bandy legs of Bill. Between were seen upon the street. He waited his eyes about and stared without lifting his hat when all were unsovered. A tweive-year-old boy, neticing his attitude, slapped his hat off and proceeded to threath Bill. for his display of bad manners. Bill. opened a correspondence with the Secretary of State and demanded that this country should declare war against Hogeta. Bill was ordered home. "Upon the succession of Hayns he dodged about Washington until Mr. Stremens, who was all-powerful with Evants, had Bill sent as Consulto some port in China. The writer, hearing of this remonstrated with Mr. Stremens. To our remonstrance Mr. Stremens asked, 'Ain' it better to have secuous in Uhina than in Georgia!" We were forced to admit that it was better "One day there was a religious ceremony in Bogots

Georgia! We were forced to admit that it was better to have Scarous anywhere than in Georgia."

The official correspondence giving Mr. SCRUGOR'S own version of the riotous demonstration against his personal dignity in the streets of Bogota remains, if we are not mistaken, among the unpublished documents of State. No doubt it would put a very different color on the incident narrated by the Georgia editor, whose personal animosity against the Hon. Saponilla SCRUGOS is so apparent in every allusion to that diplomatist and prose poet.

At all events, Mr. Schuggs is to go back to the Cordilleras, and we hope that his pen will not be allowed to oxydize in idleness amid the tropical scenes where, as he himself has so beautifully said, the air is loaded with floral perfumes until the senses fairly swim with satisfying sweetness.

Boulanger and His Enemies.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interfor in the TIBARD Cabinet, turns out to be what his performances in Tonquin foreshadowed, and what the advanced Radicals have longed for to wit, a Jacobin of the DARTON and Robespierre type. Like the organizers of the Committee of Safety, he cares nothing for universal suffrage when it happens to pronounce against his faction. He believes that the end justifies the means, and does not scruple to invoke the methods of despotism against a political opponent backed by the preponderant sympathies of the provinces and even by a majority of the Paris voters. Like his prototypes of 1793, moreover, he manages to en-force his will upon hesitating and lukewarm colleagues. Although not cetensibly the head of the present Government, he is the soul of it, and he has compelled M. DE FREYCINET to assent to high-handed measures, which M. FLOQUET vainly advocated n the last Cabinet. He has broken up the Patriotic League, which had terrorized many Ministers: he has prosecuted BOULANGER'S lieutenants in police courts, and now he is going to strike at the chief object of his de testation by arraigning BOULANGER himself on a charge of treason before the Senate sitting as a high court of justice. Nor does any one who knows the present Minister of the Interior doubt that, should the Senate convict BOULANGER of crime against the State, M. Constans would personally favor summary infliction of the death penalty. But 1889 has but little in common with

1798, and men of the DANTON order are out of date. Thoroughly exploded is the notion that a republic, any more than a monarchy, has a divine right to exist. On the contrary, except among a few radical bigots, the principle is universally accepted that if a majority of qualified electors should vote to-morrow to abolish republican institutions. the verdict would have to be carried out by s prompt and trenchant transformation of the French Constitution. This principle logically involves the right to advocate a reactionary change of the kind named, although it is a technical offence, under the French organic law, to assail the republican form of government. Are there proofs satisfactory to impartial judges that Bou-LANGER has committed such a technical offence? There seems to be grave doubt on this point. The prosecution of the General's lieutenants, the managers of the dissolved Patriotic League, has brought home to them no transactions of a treasonable character. It has merely shown them to be guilty of transgressing the law against secret societies, law which has long slept upon the statute book, and at whose violation Republican Cabinets have repeatedly connived. Is there evidence of a graver character against Bou-LANGER himself? Apparently not, for M. BOUCHEZ, the Chief Public Prosecutor, refused on Saturday to sign the demand for the arraignment of the General upon the charge of treason. It is hard to believe that a functionary, corresponding in some particulars to the Attorney-General of the United States, would refuse to obey his efficial superiors if he believed the case against BOULANGER to be reasonably strong.

There is certainly nothing in Boulanger's reported utterances, or in his acts as thus far known, to justify the charge of treason You cannot arrest, much less condemn, a man because of surmises, inferences, forebodings In all his demands for a sweeping revision of the French Constitution, BOULANGE has been careful to confine his strictures to the present parliamentary régime. He has never denounced the principle of republican institutions. All he professes to desire is to make the Ministers of the President inde pendent of fluctuating majorities in the Chamber of Deputies: that is to say, he wants to remodel the French Government so as to make it to conform to the American pattern In the United States we have a Presiden tial as distinguished from a parliamentar régime, and it would be ridiculous fo French Radicals on that account to den our possession of republican institutions Our House of Representatives has no contro over Mr. HARRISON's Cabinet; and what BOULANGER ostensibly advocates is the es tablishment of an analogous state of things in France. There is nothing treasonable about such a proposition. If there were, M. FLoquer should have been proceeded agains for treason, for in his revision programme he went very far in the same direction.

On the whole, it strikes us that the French Radicals are making a serious mistake in reviving the vindictive methods of the Committee of Safety. If they can beat Bou-LANGER at the ballot box, well and good. I not, they have no moral right to treat him as a public enemy. And, before they play with edged tools, they should recall th which overtook the ruthless Jacobins, who held that terror was a rightful substitute for universal suffrage.

The Grand Trunk Railway and th Inter-State Commerce Law.

The returns of the Central Traffic Associa tion for the third week of March show that the Grand Trunk Railway carried 38.8 per cent. of the whole east-bound grain and provision business from Chicago, while the Michigan Central carried 15.8 per cent., Lake Shore 9.6 per cent., Fort Wayne 11.8, Par Handle 10.9. Nickel Plate 11.6, and the Baltimore and Ohio 7 per cent. These figures tell the story more forcibly and plainly than any formal argument. In view of the fact that the Grand Trunk is a roundabout line, and by no means a favorite with shippers on even terms, the inevitable conclusion is that it is in some way manipulating

the rates. The Inter-State Commerce Commission evidently regard this conclusion as correct, for it has summoned the representatives of the Grand Trunk line to Washing-

ton, as we understand, for an examination as to this important matter. It is the concurrent testimony of our rall road managers that the Inter-State Commerce law, as amended by the last Congress, is working satisfactorily with the American

lines, and that all classes of American railroad officials are aware of the fact that the penitentiary now stares such of them in the face as may be found guilty of violating the It is apparent, however, that it cannot be enforced against Canadian railroad officials who do not come under its jurisdiction.

Moreover, it is certain that they are securing the large percentage of business mentioned above, and that they could not do this except by methods which would be illegal if resorted to by the American railroads.

We have suggested time and again that the only way to put an end to the violation of our laws and the spoliation of our own railroads by their alien rivals is to shut the latter out of our inter-State transit trade entirely; and we have pointed out that this may be done by act of Congress, which should specifically reserve all such business to railroads lying wholly within our borders, just as our coasting trade is reserved to ships bearing American registers; or which should require all goods and merchandise taken out of the United States and carried through Canada to pay duty when they reenter the country.

If any better or more effective plan can be devised for reaching the same result, we shall be glad to give it our support; but meanwhile, unless the American railroads have a legal remedy, by injunction or otherwise, which will prevent the violation of law and the diversion of business justly belonging to them, the method of exclusion must be adopted or the country will be cursed at an early day by another rate war of firstclass dimensions. Having bound the hands of our own railroads by "the long and short haul" clause, and especially by the new penal amendments to the Inter-State Commerce law, while their Canadian rivals are necessarily left free to charge what they please upon all business beyond our borders, and to act as they please so long as they remain in Canada, common fairness requires our Government to find effective means of protecting our own interests and upholding the rights of our own citizens as against those of their Canadian rivals.

There is neither threat nor thought of retalistion in this, but plain common sense and common justice. There is a chance for the Administration, when it can obtain sufficient respite from dealing out offices, to give the matter the attention it deserves.

There are interesting features of the news from London about the banquet to be given in honor of Mr. PARNELL. Take, for example, the fact that its managers cannot find a hall in London big enough to accommodate the hosts that are desirous of being present at it. At first the Royal Aquarium was thought of, but it turned out to be unsuitable, and the committee tried other places that had to be given up, one after the other. It seems from latest advices that the Crystal Palace is likely to be the scene of the banquet. During the whole of the Irish struggle, there has been nothing more marvellous than the change of English sentiment toward Mr. PARNELL that has taken place

Some of our esteemed contemporaries are worrying themselves unnecessarily over a presumably ironical remark of that clever scholar, poet, and mythologist, Mr. Andrew Lang, to the effect that the majority of men waste the valuable gift of reading on the reading of newspapers. As Mr. Land's main source of income comes from his making editorials for the Lonion News, the subtlety and the essential humor of his pretended criticism upon newspapers and their readers should be evident to the blearest eyes.

Dr. CHARCOT has found a remedy for locomotor ataxia. Perhaps the uncontrollable and irresponsible kicking of the Mugwumps can now be stopped. Dr. CHARCOT's remedy is suspension by the neck.

THE SUN'S correspondent at Monte Carlo wrote a while ago of the splendid revenues derived by the Prince of Monaco from the famous zambling establishments of his little country. This same Prince is an ardent devotes of science, and we hear of him now and then figuring in some gathering of savants or promoting some scientific project. Three years ago the Prince cruised around in the Atlantic on his yacht, dropping hundreds of bottles overboard in various parts of the Gulf Stream for the purpose of determining the course of its various branches, and particularly to ascertain I possible where the great African current branches off from the main stream. We have ot yet learned that science has benefited largely by this wholesale sacrifice of glassware but it can be affirmed with certainty that the vessels of all nations are still engaged in picking up the Prince's bottles.

Brother Harrison, the revivalist, was in an exultant mood on Sunday when he anounced that 800 souls had been saved in the campaign that he has been carrying on for the past three months in this city. The record does not come anywhere near that which MOODY and SANKEY made here some years ago: yet, if it be true that 800 souls have really been saved from hell fire by his sermons, Satan's grip on New York must be less firm than it was at the beginning of the year, and he will be glad that the revivalist has determined to take a rost. But THE SUN will still keep up the war

Not very long ago a number of men landed rom canoes at Asuncion, Paraguay, and made their way to a street car. They were barefoot ragged, and generally disreputable in appear ance. They told the conductor who they were and said they had no money, but at the hotel a mile from the landing, they would be identified and their fares would be paid. The ductor didenot do business on that basis. He told the party they looked like beggars, and they must pay their fares or walk. They there upon walked to the hotel, where a hearty wel come and plenty of money awaited them. The were the Thouar exploring expedition, sen out by the Argentine Government, just return ing from their long trip on the Pilcomay River, and officially complimented for having

secomplished "a hitherto impossible feat." Explorers usually undergo a good deal wear and tear in their personal appearance STANLEY, who entered Africa on one side with head of brown hair, came out on the other wit hair almost white. Sir SAMUEL BAKER said while ago that an explorer could not wande around Central Africa very long and continue

It seems to be a very dangerous thing to speak words disrespectful of Minneapolis or St. Paul. An apparently respectable gentleman in Wisconsin, who has been guilty of the unpardonable sin against the Twin Cities, i called by the Minneapolis Tribune for his pains a pretty able-bodied liar," whose "MUNCHAUsen provaricating qualities" entitle him to the tinction of being "a sample backcapper. This is very sad. But what is a sample back capper? From the literary circle which sur rounds the Hon, IGNISFATUUS DONNELLY We have the right to expect exacter terms in

A Service to the Country. From the Portland Argue. THE NEW YORK SUN has done the country a service by sending one of its best men to Oklahoma, who gave the actual facts about the history and present

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

In Jooking over the record kept at Police Headquar ters of the accidents that occur in this city it is interesting to notice the resemblances and the variations between the reports of the successive months. The late historian Buckle used to be fond of this kind of study. and he liked especially to draw comparisons that showed the regularity of the recurrence of certain classes of incidents in human experience. He might have had a good hour's work upon the material to be seen at Head-quarters. He would have found that the monthly lists of accidents were often very much alike in several re-spects, and that month after month there was food for thought in the figures that told of the number of people who had been accidentally injured in various ways. Taking, for example, the reports for the first three months of this year, we find how many "elevator accidents" there were in January and in February and in March, and how many cases there were under the various than the way that the way the second of the way that the way the way the way that the way that the way that the way that the way the March, and now many cases there were under the va-rious other heads, much as "fall," "kicked by horsea," "burns and scalds," "accidentally shot," "run over on railroads," "injured by street vehicles," "injured by failing objects," and so forth. The records are well worth the study of philosophers of the Buckle school.

It looks as though our German-American fellow citizens were to make fully as fine a show as any other body of civic paraders at the centennial celebration. The committee that has the business in hand is making preparation for a display in which fully 30,000 men will appear under the various divisions of history, industry, and science and art. The artists who are sugaged in pro-viding the tableaux have already got up some very picturesque designs, and they do not intend to be outranked by any of their rivals. It is to be a patriotic rivalry, and if the German-Americans win the laurels of popular applause it will be because they deserve to do so.

It was just a year ago that Mr. Ward Modlister sprang into renown as the inventor of the Four Hundred, by announcing through the Frébuse that "there are only about 400 people in fashionable New York seciety." Ever since that time he has stood in the glare of publicty as a social generalissime, and his regular army has ity as a social generalissime, and his regular army has been the butt of ridicule for those whom he excluded from its ranks, including the "codfish society" of the "upper ten thousand" of the times of N. P. Willis, forty years ago. We have waited a year, and still walt for Mr. McAllister to publish an authentic list of the Pour Hundred who recognise his authority.

It is a law of the National Granite Cutters' Union that their National Secretary shall reside only two years in towns in the States in which they have unions estab-lished. This Secretary is also the editor of their paper. issued. This secretary is also the entor or their paper, and now he happens to be Josiah B. Dyer. His two years of residence in this city is up, and in a week or so he will take his departure for Barra. Vs. a head centre of the grantic quarry interest of Vermont. Four years ago he started to locate in Philadelphia. His hasty departure slightly interferes with his effort to get only

The big Rockaway Beach Hotel, that is soon to be sold and moved away, will be missed by the up-country folks who summer at Par Rocksway and Rocksway Beach. It was an object of interest to many of them. They were went to idle many an hour sitting on its broad. breezy balconies, and looking into its roomy interior, at terward going back to swelter in the hotels they were ustomed to patronise.

Ex-Assembly man and Chief of the Growlers John Windolph has sold the Utah House. Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, and it was currently reported that he was to sell his saloon opposite the Grand Opers House, and devote his attention entirely to his real estate operations. He said yesterday that this was all premature He hoped to keep the Grand Opera House saloon, unless there was some one anxious to give him his price.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, who has been well known for many years in the newspaper circles of this city, has just got into the clover fields of the officeholders at Washington. He has been appointed engineer in the Geological Bureau to look after irrigation, and has just entered upon his duties. He is qualified for the office by nany years of experience upon the Western plains and mountains, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean and from Arizona to our northern boundary, as well as by his study of the scientific questions that he now has

Some of the people whose relatives or friends are buried in Breigreens Cemetery were aggrieved over the fantastic ceremonies performed there last Sunday by the Chinese in honor of their dead. They had bonfires in the cemetery: they had burning joss sticks and colored candles; they poured tea and wine over the graves; they set reast big and other edibles beside them; they colebrated pagan rites disagreeable to the Christian mourners who were making their customary Sunday visit to the Evergreens. Some of these mourners were of the epinion that the Chinese ought to have a com-stery devoted exclusively to their own use, where they could hold such funeral celebrations as have been held from time immemorial in their own country.

Ladies out shopping often notice that when they approach a counter at which there are no customers the clerk will turn and lay down a sheet of paper, a pair of scissors, and little collection of elippings of cloth before he is ready to wait on the newcomers. The sheet of paper he puts down is a letter from a country customer who writes for samples of certain lines of goods. In some stores it is the duty of the clerks to reply to these ietters in whatever time they have between serving one customer and another. The samples they send are elippings that average an inch in length and four to ai inches in width. Hundreds of yards of goods are cut up and mailed to the country on every week day, and the cost in goods, postage stamps, and stationery must be enermous, but the shopkeepers say that it pays. One large store on Broadway does an independent business in tals way alone.

The consideration shown by both Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom to servants is a constant subject of grateful remark among them. Neither lady ever gives an order. She asks to have her commission done. Nothing a servant ever does escapes the reward of a smile and a thank you. At the hotel where Mrs. Cleveland lives the servants are put to much work carrying cards and packages to her rooms, but never make complaint. It s related that, rather than summon the colored door man to her when she wishes some extra commission executed, she sometimes saves him steps by going part way down the stairs to speak to him. the doorman was almost dozing in his chair when a draught of air aroused him. He started up to find Mrs. Cieveland pushing the heavy door open softly.

"Oh," she said, smilling to his spologies, "I am so sorry you waked. I saw you were salesp, and didn't want to spoil your nap just to let me in."

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest

Murders are decidedly on the increase in Paris. Mr. Balfour, it is expected, will soon be suc-ir John Gorst as Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mansfield's production of "Richard III." cost \$30.000. the armor alone being accountable for \$10,000. Another American singer, Miss Jeanne Danisi,

Bismarck has got a new dog to succeed the lately defunct Tyras, He is called Sedan, and came from Wares Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain have purchased a plot of ground in Kensington Court, whereon a beautiful ouse will be soon built.

The hundred ton gun is not yet regarded with great avor. The majority of guns for new ironolads are beween sixty and seventy tons. The daughter of Mme. Judic was married recently to

a M. Loizel before a large attendance of friends. Wha the daughter's name was reports do not say. Mrs. Mackay has returned to her house in Buckingham date in excellent health, and has renewed her en

ertainments in their original magnificance. The horse of Major Poster of the Essex Hunt slipp and fell with his rider into a ditch, and the latter dies from sufficiation before the horse could be pulled off. The fees for ascending the Biffel Tower are five france to the top, three france to the second platform, and two france to the first. The three platforms will hold 10,000

A Waterloo veteran began his 101st year on Jan. 1, in the province of Parona, Brazil. The Germana assem-bled to do him honor, and put a crown of laurels on his head, which is not yet buid. A new powder adopted in the British army is the in ention of a Mr. Hengst. It is said to be smokeless, fis-

than the powder of the old sort A discussion as to the height of trees in the forests of Victoria has elicited from Baron von Mueller, the Gov grament botanist, the statement that he saw one of height of 525 feet. The late Chief Inspector of Forests peasured one fallen and found that it was 485 feet long Jane Hading has reached Paris after her tour with loquelin in this country and begins to talk. She says that she went to America with him as a friend, but after her success in "L'Avanturiere" injRio Janerio he be-came "ferociously jealous," and after that was any

voriess, and non-heating, with less recoil and report

In reply to a correspondent complaining of delay in elegrams because of overhead wires breaking in a recent snow sterm, the British Postmaster General says "The advantages of laying wires under ground are fully appreciated by the department, and a consider-able mileage of underground wires already exists; but the system is so much more costly than that of carrying wires overhead as to preciude its indefinite extensio Molike's request to resign from the Danish navy, addressed to the King of Denmark, is still to be seen at the Danish War Office at Copenhagen. Maitte gave as a reason for his resignation that he hoped to get on better in the German service, and also saked for three months' pay in order to be able to travel to Berlin, which the King, however, refused. Noltke had to

thing but friendly.

Diplomacy.

"My dear, was that a hymn you were singing to Lord Fits de Orey last night " asked the fond father on Monday morning "Oh, yes, paps; it was 'When I Can Read My Title Clear." An Utter Fallure.

"Was your 'rainbow tea' a success?"
"Oh, my, no. It somally poured that after
not a man turned out. Rain—beaux, indeed!
dreadfully stupid time."

ISSUES IN RURAL MAINE.

Some of the Broll Questions that Agitate the People of the Pine Tree State. BANGOR, April 1 .- Next to a backwoods awault and a baby bear, the politics and general affairs of a down East country town are the drollest things on earth, although the natives can see nothing comical in their most absurd performances. The most childish acts are grave matters of State to them, and they

dispute over the most trivial matter.

are ever ready to enter with great vim into a

Just now there is a bitter warfare going on between the towns of Pittsfield and Detroit, in Somerset county, over the cost of a bridge across the Sebasticook stream, which separates the two places. Pittsfield has wanted a new bridge for twenty-five years past, but Detroit bridge for twenty-five years past, but Detroit has strongly opposed it, maintaining that the old bridge was good enough; that if a new one was built it would, on account of the location selected, be for the sole beneft of Pittsfield, and that, therefore, Pittsfield should pay the whole expense. The County Complisioners decided to build the bridge and divide the cost equally between the two towns, and recently the work was completed. But the Commissioners now begin to think that it was easier to build the bridge than it will be to collect Detroit's share of the cost, for that town has emphatically refused to pay a cent of the excense. When this refusal became known the county authorities took the extreme step to enforce collection of Detroit's assessment by a direct levy upon the property of the townspeople. Then the war began in earnest. A deputy sheriff came over from Pittsfield with a posse and seized a lot of eatile and an entire stock of general merchandise in Detroit village, carrying the whole across the river. The owner of the cattle recovered them after a long chase, all except one cow, which was drowned, and a few days after the seizure a mob of a hundred Detroit men helped another deputy sheriff bring the captured stock of goods, valued at \$1,700, back from Pittsfield. Other selzures have declared a boycott on Pittsfield even to its weekly newspaper, and many singsing matches have enlivened the campaign. The Detroiters are pugnacious, and a long legal controversy over the bridge is inevitable, even if a general riot is averted.

In a New Hampshire town, just over the Maine boundary price should have been paid for three geese, the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen replied:

"Mr. — showed us his bill, and told us that his geese would soon have been secting, and that it wouldn't have been mortiferable next fall, when they grew up and were ready for market, so we thought it wan't more'n right that we should allow him what he asked, and we paid it."

"What fund did you pay the bill out of?" asked the taxp has strongly opposed it, maintaining that the old bridge was good enough; that if a new one

omicials must pay only for geese in sight, and not allow anybody to bank on a prospective increase in poultry.

Over in the town of Fairfield they are to have an ejection in April which promises to be unusually exciting and bitterly contested. There is no railroad to fight about, the town's finances are all right, and nobody kicks at the tax rate, but there is an issue to be decided which, in the estimation of the voters, far cutweighs any such matters as these. The great question is: Who shall have the care of the town hearse? For years this sombre vehicle has been in charge of one of the village liverymen, who has performed his burdensone duties to the satisfaction of the town officials. But now opposition has sprung up. Other liverymen, who think their neighbor has fattened at the public cribing enough, want the honor and emclument of the cheerful office of heareseeper, and political excitement runs high. A canvase of the village is being made, and upon this burning issue the result of the April election will turn. Meanwhile, in the heat of the political conflict, the people have forgotten all about boing sick or dying, and the hearse isn't earning its salt.

BLACK OR WHITE IN DIXIR. Some Interesting Statistics on the Race Question.

From the New Mississipple The question of negro suffrage can no longer be regarded as essentially a Southern question; if it has not actually ceased to interest all of the Southern States, it does not virtually concern them all.

To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to examine the following table, showing the relative white and black populations compiled from the census of 1880, and the majorities in 1870 and 1880:

Thus there have been since 1870 three Southern States holding black majorities, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The

Thus there have been since 1870 three Southern States holding black majorities. South Carolina, Mississippl, and Louisiana. The white majorities all increased from the decade of 1870-1880, and the negro majorities increased during the same period.

It will be further seen from the table that there is a group of six States that have sufficiently large majorities of white voters to render the colored vote of little or no importance, viz. Arkansas, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia, and to these Florida may be added. Negro sufrage is practically but little more of a problem in these States than it is in Ohio or Indiana.

There is still another group of three, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia, with large white majorities that are growing larger. These will soon cease to feel the disturbing influences of the negro vote.

Thus the circle is rapidly growing smaller.

It is probable that under the influence of white immigration Louisians may now have, or will soon have, a white majority.

Mississippi and South Carolina will be left as the only States holding negro majorities. So that what was once a question as broad as the South has narrowed itself down to the compass of two States.

The indications are that as the Southern States with white majorities seede from the direct excitation that originally belonged to nexro suffrage, which in reality alone constitutes the sectional issue, their political affiliations will be indicated by public questions of essentially different characters. Their material interests will not point them to the suffrage as a concern of dominating importance, or even of secondary consequence. Ordinary questions of national politics will influence their sympathies as well as their actions.

The South will not indefinitely remain solid.

Ordinary questions of national politics will influence their sympathies as well as their actions.

The South will not indefinitely remain solid. Disintegration is inevitable. A mere sentiment or memory will not prove a cohesive force strong enough to perpetuate unity of political policies in a nation where politics is governed by material interests. These things are as sure to happen as anything that can be predicted of the future.

There was a time when the leaders of the South, by united action on a line of policy distinctly different from the one adopted, might have secured a vastly modified condition of suffrage, but that time and opportunity have passed beyond recall.

The practical lesson from these views is that the people of Mississippi must rely upon themselves for a permanent adjustment of their affairs. No external aid is coming. It was nover expected from one national party, and was never intended to be extended in any measure by the other in Mississippi.

The situation is unquestionably strained, with all the apparent indications pointing to an increased tension.

White Blouse Meledies. My best delights, my sweetest pains, have come from

Music's soothing strains. The solemn organ's mighty voice now bids me weep and

The bugle's blast, the drum's deep beat becken and stir my tingling feet. I love the bagpipe's merry wheere, my heart hangs on plane keys: love the cymbal's cheering clang. I love the simple

jewsharp's twang; smiting of the castanets fills my rapt soul with I love the viol's tender tone, the accents of the big

Since I was barely turned thirteen I've played upon the seraphine I've heard bright waves of song that rolled from Pasti's. Nilsson's lips of gold: Fre whistled melodies so clear the bobolink has paused

Sweet sounds are these, but one more bright and passion touched I hear each night. With greenish golden, slaring eyne the cat stands in the

His feet fear not the glistening dews, he rains his heart out in his mews; His voice new high, now soft and deep fills with sweet sound the caves of sleep;

f turn me in my bed and weep. BLUAR W. HALFORN.

Where the Prost Comes In. Barber—I would like to sell you a bottle of this baim. It will surely bring out your hair. Customer—Why are you se eager to sell? Is there a large margin on it? Barber—The unarris on this is very small, sir, but we get a reyaity from the wig males. ARMY OFFICERS IN COLLEGES.

More Opportunities to Secure Teachers of the Military Art. WASHINGTON, April 1.-The Fiftieth Con-

gross passed an act increasing the number of regular officers who may be detailed as in structors of tactics and military science at institutions of learning. There used to be some deception about this business. Academies that were far from baving the prescribed number of male pupils of the right age managed evertheless in some way to secure the detail of an officer. Others sought to utilize the military instructor in various educational or executive ways. In some institutions the fac-ulty, after having thus swelled the list of teachers as an additional attraction, gave themselves little concern about supporting bim in his duties. But in the main the idea of furnishing military training to lade, some of whom would in their turn become teachers and con-tinue this instruction, had much to commend it. It was part of a plan for providing military education for the people, instead of increasing system of enforced service. Of late years vioations of the statutes in regard to details have been checked, and now Congress has signified ts approval of the system, as a whole, by increasing the number of instructors to a total of sixty. Fifty of these come from the army and ten from the navy. The details authorized by section 1.260 of the Revised Statutes for the employment of retired officers at colleges and universities will be, whenever made, additiona

Regulations under the amended act have recently been prescribed by the President and promulgated by Gen. Schofield. They declare that, as a rule, Captains of companies, regimental staff officers, and officers who have served less than three years with their regiments or corps, or who have recently completed a tour of detached duty, will not be eligible for colleges. The period of absence will be three years, and a regulation that must greatly restrict the field of selection is that no details will be made that will leave a battery, troop, or company without two officers for duty with it. In order to secure a military instructor, the application to the Secretary of War should be accompanied by a certificate of the number of male students which the institution "has the capacity to educate." although this is rather a

male students which the institution "has the capacity to educate," although this is rather a deceptive phrase, and also by the last printed catalogue. Where a State has more than one school endowed by the national land grant of July 2, 1862, the one most nearly meeting the requirements of the law will secure the officer, it appears from the schedule of allot ment that thirty-four army and four navy officers go to land grant schools and sixteen army officers and six navy officers to the distribution according to populacion.

Each institution to which an officer is sent will be provided with a couple of 3-inch rifled guns, with carriages, limbers, and appurtenances, and with 150 Springfield endet rifles, Ammunition amounting to 100 blank cartridges and 300 primers for the cannon and 55 ball cartridges for each cadet taking up rifle practice is also issued. The colleges are only required to give an adequate bond for the return of the ordnance and ordnance stores or satisfactorily accounting for them.

Taken altogether, the system of military instruction at colleges cught to be capable of doing good work. Sixty officers in as many different institutions, considering the large number of pupils annually brought under their charge, should gives training in the rudiments of soldiership only less important than that acquired in the militia. The actual results achieved during the last eight years can hardly be estimated with precision, but doubtless in case of a call for volunteers the fruits would become apparent. At all events, they provide for a good deal of popular military education at almost no additional expense to the country.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

From the time the Legislature began until now, three months after, the Assembly chamber has not been alred, and instead of opening the windows storm windows have been put up to shelter the stained glass. The ventilating fans are situated in the cellar, and instead of sending fresh air into the Assembly chamber they pump the air out of the cellar. Through the settling of the building the gas pipes and the plumbing have been disjointed and the sewers leak. The air which comes in contact with the resulting mixture is forced into the Assembly chamber, and finds no outlet except through the doors and crevices of the windows. No fresh air enters. From 800 to 1,000 people are contantly in the Assembly chamber when the Assembly is in session. The result of this is that many Assemblymen are sick. and that out of the twelve reporters, who have to spend more time in the chamber than any one else, five are ill. The bad ventilation of the Capitol kills a few Senators and Assemblymen and employees every year. It would be better if the ventilating fans were stopped and the ventilating pipes clogged up instead of pumping sower gas into the chamber.

The feeling in the Assembly and the Senate toward The resume in the Assembly and the Senate toward the Four Hundred may find expression in ruling Eibridge T. Gerry from the floor the next time becomes up to pass some bills making it a misdemeanor for boys to smoke cigarettee or to prevent the taxation of the Bloomingdisk Asylon avonates.

for bribery he has made several speeches in the Assembly. He used to alt silent and never say a word except to vote. Since he has been indicted he regards himself as a person of prominence. It is somewhat singular how Assemblymen under grave charges manage to ignore them. Mr. Ainsworth speaks as frequently and assumes a position of as much authority as if he had not been connected with the sham investigation of the ceiling. and Mr. John Martin assumes to judge of the merits of bills as if he had not refused to tell on the floor of the Assembly the name of the man who offered him a bribe.

It is regarded as possible for the Democrats to carry the next Senate, or at least tie it. They expect to gain Senator Worth's district in Brooklyn, Senator Van Cott's district in New York, the Westchester district new represented by Senator Robertson, the Albany district new represented by Senator Russell, and possibly the Buffalo district now represented by Senator Laughlin. They will probably lose the Hochester district, Senator Mc-Naughton's, but they are likely to carry the First ditriot, Senator Hawkins's. Besides these the Troy and the Baratoga districts, which now have Democratic ienators, are debatable. Senator Peter Ward looks like Uncle Sam.

Two men whose transfer from the Assembly to the Senate is felt are Senator Arnold and Senator Erwin

Both are able men, good speakers, and skilled politicians Senator Erwin had more power in the Assembly than he has in the Senate; still, this is only his first term in the Senate. Both of these Senators will probably be in A great fault with Gen. James William Husted is his forgiving spirit. The Senate has been the scene of floods of orator;

talk is personal. The Senate chamber is about as high and almost as large as the Assembly chamber. There are not many visitors, and, as the windows are occasionally opened, the air is much purer. As a conse quence, oratory is not so trying to the lungs.

The general Albany opinion is that Senator Cornelius

Van Cott can be the next Postmaster of New York if he

this session. Henators begin in the morning and talk in relays. Any bill furnishes an occasion. Much of the

wishes. He is popular with Senators, the only Republi-can Senator from New York city, and Senator Platt is his friend. And of these the last is the greatest Senator J. Sloat Passett seems to be entitled to some thing for what he has done in Republican politics. He is

now President of the Senate, but many of the Senators would like to see him made Collector of the Port of New York, and not all the Senators who would like to see him made Collector of the Port are his friends.

Senator Eugene Semmes Ives is a Ductor of Philoso-

pby, and the youngest one in Albany. Mr. Smith O'Brien runs the politics of Albany county in such a way that some of the New York politicians might draw lessons from his actions. He has a majority of the wards of Albany and a majority of the county

towns. The Albany Republican newspapers are again im, and print his name with quotation marks around it so show their opinion of him, the same way that Mr. Godkin does when his divvie is rampant. Not All Going to Open Banks.

From the Detroit Free Press.

From the Detroit Free Press

I found a lot of colored people at Raleigh ready to go to Louisiana in charge of an agent and, selecting an intelligent looking man, called him aside and asked him to explain how and why the exodus started.

"Well, eah," he readily replied, "it started in dis way: Julius Straker—dat fat man you see in de depot doah—cum up to our nayburhood an axed us if we didn't want to be rich. He said if we'd go to Louisiana we'd git way up high in no time. Dat's why we ar' gwine.

"Hut how'll you get rich?"

"Work de cotton crap on sheers. We git half. De fust year wo shall dun make \$1,000. Arter dat we shall git along faster. Ize digfered dat I shall have \$10,000 in five years."

"And what will you do then?"

"Open a bank, sah.

"Are all of you going to accumulate \$10,000 and open a bank?"

"No, sah. Dar's one pusson who is gwine to cumulate \$7,000 an' den buy aesteambeat, and

"No. sah. Dar's one pusson who is gwine to 'cumulate \$7,000 an' den buy assteamboat, an' another who is gwine to 'cumulate \$5,000 an' buy hisself a toll bridge an' so; down in a cheer all de rest of his life."